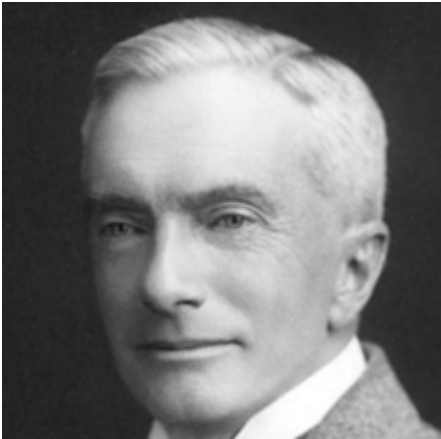


Waterhouse, Paul 1861 - 1924



Paul Waterhouse was the eldest son of the architect [Alfred Waterhouse](#) (1830-1905) and was born in Manchester, England on 29 October 1861. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford and trained as an architect with his father, Alfred Waterhouse (1830-1905) in 1880 and from 1884 to 1887. He then remained as his assistant. He passed his professional exams in 1888 and 1891 was taken into partnership by his father. as A. Waterhouse & Son. When, in 1901 Alfred Waterhouse had a severe stroke and was forced to retire, Paul Waterhouse took over the running of the practice. He worked alone until 1919 when he formed a partnership with his son, Michael Theodore Waterhouse (1888-1968).

He was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (ARIBA) in 1889 and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (FRIBA) in 1895. He was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (PRIBA) from 1921 to 1923. He was also elected a member of the Art Workers Guild in 1913. In 1886 he was awarded the RIBA Silver Medal (Essays).

He is considered to have been an excellent draughtsman and illustrator. He illustrated *Sacred Sites of the Gospels* by William Sunday (1903).

His address was given as 20 New Cavendish Street, London in 1891 and 1905; and Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, London [work] in 1906 and 1923; and Yattendon Court, in Yattendon, Berkshire [home] in 1891 and 1924. He died at his home, Yattendon Court, on 19 December 1924. His practice was continued by his son, Michael Theodore Waterhouse (1888-1968).

Worked in

UK

Works

Work by Paul Waterhouse independent of the partnership with his father included Whitworth Hall, University of Manchester (1902); Maurice Hotel in Hoxton, London (1902); Mount Melville House, St Andrews, Fife (1902-05); restoration of St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's Square, Manchester (1904-07); the London Salvage Corps in Watling Street, London (1905); the medical school and the nurses' home, University College, London (1905); the offices of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, Buckingham Street, Strand, London (1906); the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, London (1908); John Morley Chemical Laboratories, University of Manchester (1909); new wards for the Bromley and District Hospital in Bromley, Kent (1910); Biological Laboratories, University of Manchester (1911); Botanical Laboratories, University of Manchester (1911); extension of Manchester Museum (1911-27); Chemical Laboratories at Oxford University (1913); Oxford University Union (1921); Yeovil and District Hospital in Yeovil, Somerset (1921); St Leonard's Hospital, Sudbury, Suffolk (1922); the St Regulus Club, Oxford University (1922); and the Younger commemoration hall (1925) at St Andrews University. He also designed several office buildings for the Prudential Assurance. Atlas Assurance and Refuge Assurance companies, and branches for Lloyds Bank and the Nation Provincial Bank.

Laboratories for the Universities of Oxford, Leeds, and Manchester; the Lister Institute, Aldenham; University College Hospital Medical School and Nurses' Home; All Saints' Church, St. Andrew's, Fife; St. Francis' Church, Hammerfield; Convent of the Incarnation, Oxford; offices for the Atlas Assurance Co., Birmingham; Refuge Assurance Co., Manchester; Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, Buckingham Street; Prudential Assurance Co. — Chief Office (London), and district offices at Aberdeen, Darlington, Doncaster, Dunfermline, Grimsby, Ipswich, Leicester, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, and Stockport; Head Office extension, and Baker Street alteration, for the National Provincial and Union Bank of England; branch banks (or Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank at Paris and Brussels; London Salvage Corps: Chief Station, Watling Street. [Source: *Who's Who in Architecture* 1923]

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